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## New records of mites from Corsica and Sardinia, with descriptions of five new species

(Acari: Prostigmata: Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae, Eutrombidiidae)

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**ABSTRACT.** Larval erythraeids: *Leptus pozzoicus* n. sp., *Charletonia austisensis* n. sp., *C. cuglierensis* n. sp., and *Hauptmannia sardiniensis* n. sp. from Sardinia and *Abrolophus marinensis* n. sp. from Corsica are described. *Leptus josifovi* BERON and *Eutrombidium robauxi* SOUTHCOTT are new to the fauna of Corsica and Sardinia. *Charletonia glifadaensis* HAITLINGER, *C. dalegori* HAITLINGER and *Allothrombium fuliginosum* (HERMANN) are new to the fauna of Corsica.

**Key words:** acarology, taxonomy, new records, new species, Acari, Prostigmata, Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae, Eutrombidiidae, Corsica, Sardinia.

### INTRODUCTION

In Corsica and Sardinia mites based on larvae belonging to the families Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae and Eutrombidiidae are known very poorly. From Corsica was known only *Balaustium florale* GRANDJEAN, 1947 (GRANDJEAN 1947). No species were known from Sardinia. In this paper four new species are described from Sardinia and one new species is described from Corsica.

The genus *Abrolophus* based on larvae, comprises 12 species known from Europe, Africa, Asia, New Guinea and North America, listed in the diagnosis of *A. marinensis* (OUDEMANS 1910, SOUTHCOTT 1948, 1996, HAITLINGER 1987, 1996, 2002, 2003, 2006, HAITLINGER & SABOORI 1996, SABOORI & HAJIQANBAR 2005). The genus *Hauptmannia* based only on larvae, comprises 12 species known from Europe and Asia (OUDEMANS 1910, WILLMANN 1937, KAWASHIMA 1958, SCHWEIZER & BADER 1963, SHIBA 1976, HA-

ITLINGER 1986, SOUTHCOTT 1994, FAIN & COBANOGLU 1998, ZHENG 2002). The genus *Charletonia* comprises 60 species, but only 9 species with two setae between coxae II-III, listed in the diagnosis of *C. austisensis* (PAOLI, 1937, BERON, 1975, SOUTHCOTT, 1993, IRAVANLOU et al, 2002, HAITLINGER, 2003). The genus *Leptus* based on larvae, comprises about 165 species (SOUTHCOTT 1991, 1999, HAITLINGER 2004), but only 3 species with two palpgenualae, more than four setae between coxae II-III and fD>180, listed in the diagnosis of *L. pozzoicus*.

### Erythraeidae ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1928

#### *Leptus josifovi* BERON, 1975

Material. Corsica: Portinollo n. Porto, 13 VII 2005, 4 l; Vignola, 14 VII 2005, 9 l; 7 km to south from Sartene, 12 VII 2005, 1 l. Sardinia: St. Arcu de Tascussi, 1246 m asl, 19 VII 2005, 1 l, all from undetermined Orthoptera. This species was known until now only from Bulgaria and Croatia (Beron, 1975, Haitlinger, 2004).

#### *Leptus pozzoicus* n. sp.

##### ETYMOLOGY

Named after the second part of the name Porto Pozzo, the place of the species collection.

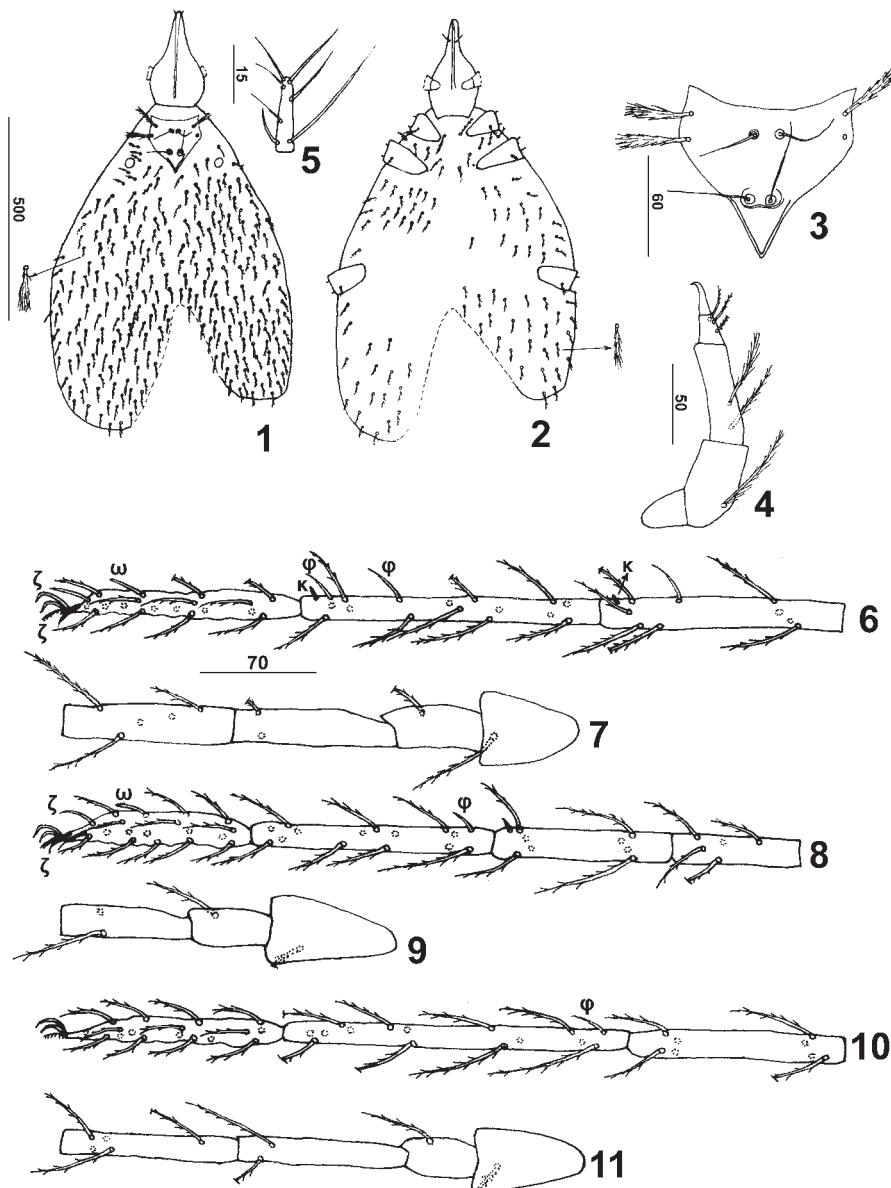
##### DIAGNOSIS

*L. pozzoicus* belongs to the group of species with two palpgenualae, more than four setae between coxalae II-III and fD>180. In this group there are: *L. polythrix* FAIN & ELSEN, *L. comosus* SOUTHCOTT and *L. hammameticus* HAITLINGER (FAIN & ELSEN 1987, SOUTHCOTT 1991, HAITLINGER 1998). It differs from *L. polythrix* in the shorter AL (46 vs 51-64), longer TaI (156 vs 114), TiI (204 vs 147), leg I (862 vs 540) and fD (~250 vs ~200); from *L. comosus* in longer AW (96 vs 75-82), TaI (156 vs 106-125), TiI (204 vs 118-138) and TiIII (248 vs 158-186) and from *L. hammameticus* in the shorter AL (46 vs 76-82), PL (44 vs 60-66), GL (210 vs 278-300), TaI (156 vs 180-190), TiIII (248 vs 300-336) and fD (~250 vs ~190).

##### DESCRIPTION

Larva. Dorsum with ~250 setulose setae. One eye on each side (fig. 1). Dorsal scutum with anterior border concave. Posterior border pointed. Scutalae with distinct setules. Anterior sensillae (AM) and posterior sensillae (S), both nude. Behind sockets of sensillae S short line. Below and laterally to posterior sensillae sockets two cuticular lines (fig. 3).

Idiosoma ventrally with sternalae 1a, eight setae between coxae I-II, 36 setae between coxae II-III and behind coxae III ~46 setae, all well setulose. Coxalae 1b-3b all setulose, coxala 1b is the longest (fig. 2).



1-11. *Leptus pozzoicus*: 1 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, dorsal view, 2 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, ventral view, 3 - scutum. 4 - palp, dorsal view, 5 - palptarsus, 6 - leg I, tarsus - genu, 7 - leg I, telofemur - coxa, 8 - leg II, tarsus - telofemur, 9 - leg II, basifemur - coxa, 10 - leg III, tarsus - genu, 11 - leg III, telofemur - coxa

Gnathosoma (GL measured between basis capituli and tip of hypostomal lip) relatively long. Hypostomalae nude. Palpfemur with one setulose seta, palpgenu with two setulose setae, palptibia with three setulose setae (fig. 4). Palptarsus bears 7 setae (with solenidion and eupathidium), all nude (fig. 5).

Leg lengths: leg I 862, leg II 738, leg III 910. Ip=2510.

Setal formula: Leg I. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 17B; Ti 2 $\phi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 14B; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 8B; Tf 5B; Bf 2B; Tr 1B; Cx 1B (figs. 6-7).

Leg II. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 17B; Ti 1 $\phi$ , 14B; Ge 1 $\kappa$ , 8B; Tf 5B; Bf 2B; Tr 1B; Cx 1B (figs. 8-9).

Leg III. Ta 17B; Ti 1 $\phi$ , 14B; Ge 8B; Tf 5B; Bf 2B; Tr 1B; Cx 1B (figs. 10-11).

Metric data are given in Table 1.

#### TYPES

Holotype: SARDINIA, Porto Pozzo, 16 VII 2005 from undetermined Orthoptera; leg. R. HAITLINGER (preserved in the Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University).

Table 1. Metric data for *Leptus pozzoicus* n. sp. (1), *Abrolophus marinensis* (2) and *Hauptmannia sardinensis* (3). H - holotype.

	1	2	3		1	2	3
	H	H	H		H	H	H
IL	692	298	432	TaI	156	58	52
IW	465	209	315	TiI	204	72	54
AW	96	26	32	GeI	162	60	56
PW	96	36	42	Tfl	114	34	30
AA	14	8	10	Bfl	116	42	34
SB	16	10	12	TrI	58	28	30
AP	14	10	12	CxI	54	44	44
AL	46	28	18	TaII	140	44	46
PL	44	44	30	TiII	164	62	48
AM	32	26	18	GeII	114	50	50
S	52	-	44	TflII	90	26	22
L	100	62	54	BflII	100	36	30
W	110	44	48	TrII	44	30	30
DS	26-44	34-42	20-28	CxII	86	52	54
GL	210	92	88	TaIII	156	50	48
1a	52	34	14	TiIII	248	92	66
2a	32	28	16	GeIII	142	62	58
1b	70	34	34	TflIII	120	40	34
2b	18	24	22	BflIII	126	38	36
3b	-	24	20	TrIII	50	32	36
PsFd	62	26	20	CxIII	68	44	52
PsGd	58	-	-				

#### *Charletonia glifadaensis* HAITLINGER, 2003

Material. CORSICA, Marino de Farinole, 12 VII 2005, 6 l, from undetermined Acrididae (Orthoptera). This species was known only from Rhodes (Greece) (HAITLINGER 2003). Morphological variability of *C. glifadaensis* (known from 2 specimens)

is little known; therefore, standard measurements for the specimens from Corsica are given in Table 2. First record from Corsica.

Table 2. Metric data for *Charletonia glifadaensis* HAITLINGER from Corsica (1) and Rhodes (2).

	1	2	1	2
IL	400-1146	1123-1187	3b''	38-52
IW	228-762	662-673	PsFd	44-60
AW	56-60	64-66	PsGd	24-32
MW	60-62	66	Tal	152-168
PW	62-64	66-70	Til	184-202
AA	12-14	14-16	Gel	146-160
SB	16	16-18	Tfl	90-96
AP	36-40	38-48	Bfl	100-114
AL	38-44	42-46	TrI	50-52
ML	32-38	40	CxI	52-58
PL	40-46	42	TalII	138-154
AM	50-66	62-70	TilII	154-172
S	70-84	74	GelII	120-130
L	90-102	108	TflII	76-86
W	68-78	80-84	BflII	86-96
ISD	62-72	66-74	TrII	48-50
GL	132-138	152-166	CxII	58-64
DS	34-52	36-50	TalIII	158-170
1a	48-52	50	TilIII	220-242
2a	54=60	60	GelIII	144-152
1b	60-68	60-70	TflIII	108-112
2b'	58-70	68-74	BflIII	110-120
2b''	34-44	40-44	TrIII	50-60
3b'	44-52	44	CxIII	56-64
			σI	20-24
				20

### *Charletonia dalegori* HAITLINGER, 2003

Material. CORSICA, 10 km to south from Piana, 13 VII 2005, 1 l, from undetermined Acrididae (Orthoptera). This species was known only from Greece (Rhodes) and Croatia (HAITLINGER 2003, 2004). First record from Corsica.

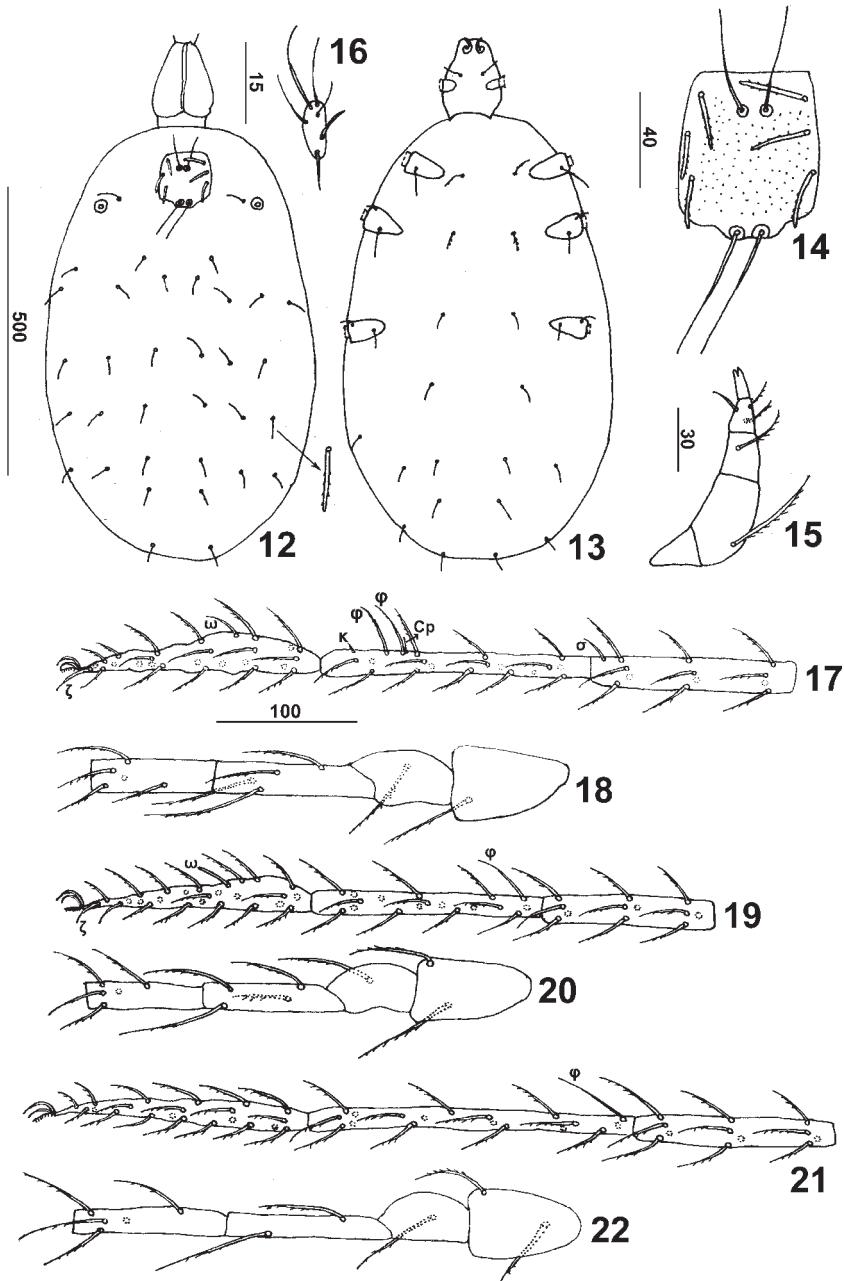
### *Charletonia austisensis* n. sp.

#### ETYMOLOGY

Named after the type-locality.

#### DIAGNOSIS

*C. austisensis* belongs to the group of species with two setae between coxae II-III. In this group there are: *C. berlesiana* (PAOLI), *C. blascoi* SOUTHCOTT, *C. bucephalia* BERON, *C. nazaiae* IRAVANLOU, KAMALI & TALEBI, *C. damavandica* IRAVANLOU, KAMALI & TALEBI, *C. saboori* IRAVANLOU, KAMALI & TALEBI, *C. dalegori* HAITLINGER, *C. glifadaensis* HAITLINGER, *C. kaliksti* HAITLINGER and *C. cuglierensis* n. sp. (PAOLI 1937, BERON



12-22. *Charletonia austisensis*: 12 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, dorsal view, 13 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, ventral view, 14 - scutum, 15 - palp, dorsal view, 16 - palptarsus, 17 - leg I, tarsus - genu, 18 - leg I, telofemur - coxa, 19 - leg II, tarsus - genu, 20 - leg II, telofemur - coxa, 21 - leg III, tarsus - genu, 22 - leg III, telofemur - coxa

1975, SOUTHcott 1993a, IRAVANLOU et al. 2002, HAITLINGER 2003). It differs from *C. berlesiana* in the shorter DS (<40 vs >60), TiI (146 vs ~200) and 1a and 2a shorter than 1b, 2b and 3b vs 1a and 2a longer than 1b, 2b and 3b; from *C. blascoi* in longer AW (56 vs 44), AL (38 vs 25-27), ML (40 vs 23), TaI (130 vs 62-63) and TiIII (166 vs 78-81); from *C. bucephalia* in the shorter AW (56 vs 63-72), ISD (60 vs 72-78), AL (38 vs 48-50), TiI (136 vs 152-155) and TiIII (166 vs 192-202); from *C. nazaleae* in the shorter AW (56 vs 69), ISD (60 vs 86), L (90 vs 125), W (78 vs 105), PL (32 vs 47), TaI (130 vs 174) and TiIII (166 vs 323); from *C. damavandica* in the shorter W (78 vs 90), fV (14 vs 18), ratio L/W (1.15 vs 0.93) and AL>PL vs AL<PL; from *C. saboorei* in the shorter AW (56 vs 69), PW (66 vs 80), W>L vs W<L and TiIII (166 vs 215); from *C. dalegori* in the shorter L (90 vs 110-114), W (78 vs 94-100), AW (56 vs 66-72), ISD (60 vs 78-82) and TiIII (166 vs 290-304); from *C. glifadaensis* in the shorter DS (32-36 vs 36-52), 1a (34 vs 48-52), 2a (34 vs 54-60), TaI (130 vs 152-174) and TiIII (166 vs 220-254); from *C. kaliksti* in the shorter TaI (130 vs 150-156), TiI (130 vs 172-184 and TiIII (166 vs 206-216) and from *C. cuglierensis* in the shorter ISD (60 vs 74-80), TaI (130 vs 160-172), TiI (136 vs 196-206) and longer ωI.

#### DESCRIPTION

Larva. Dorsum with 34 weakly barbed setae. One eye on each side (fig. 12). Dorsal scutum punctate, somewhat longer than wide, with three pairs of scutalae, all weakly barbed. AL<ML>PL. Two pairs of sensillae, both nude (fig. 14).

Idiosoma ventrally with a pair of short setae 1a. Between coxae II two setae 2a; between coxae II-III two setae 3a and 14 setae posterior to coxae III, all slightly barbed. Setae 1b-3b also slightly barbed (fig. 13).

Gnathosoma with nude hypostomalae and galealae. Palpfemur with slightly barbed seta; palpgenu with barbed seta. Palptibia with 3 setae (two barbed, one nude) (fig. 15). Palptarsus with 6 setae, all nude (fig. 16).

Leg lengths: leg I 628, leg II 566, leg III 668. Ip=1862.

Setal formula: Leg I. Ta 1ω, 1ζ, 24B; Ti 2φ, 1κ, 1Cp, 17B; Ge 1σ, 12B; Tf 5B; Bf 4B; Tr 1B, Cx 1B (figs. 17-18).

Leg II. Ta 1ω, 24B; Ti 1φ, 17B; Ge 12B; Tf 5B; Bf 4B; Tr 1B; Cx 2B (figs. 19-20).

Leg III. Ta 21B; Ti 1φ, 17B; Ge 12B; Tf 5B; Bf 2B; Tr 1B; Cx 2B (figs. 21-22).

Metric data are given in Table 3.

#### TYPES

Holotype: SARDINIA, neighbourhood of Austis, 19 VII 2005, from undetermined Orthoptera; leg. R. HAITLINGER (preserved in MNHWU).

### *Charletonia cuglierensis* n. sp.

#### ETYMOLOGY

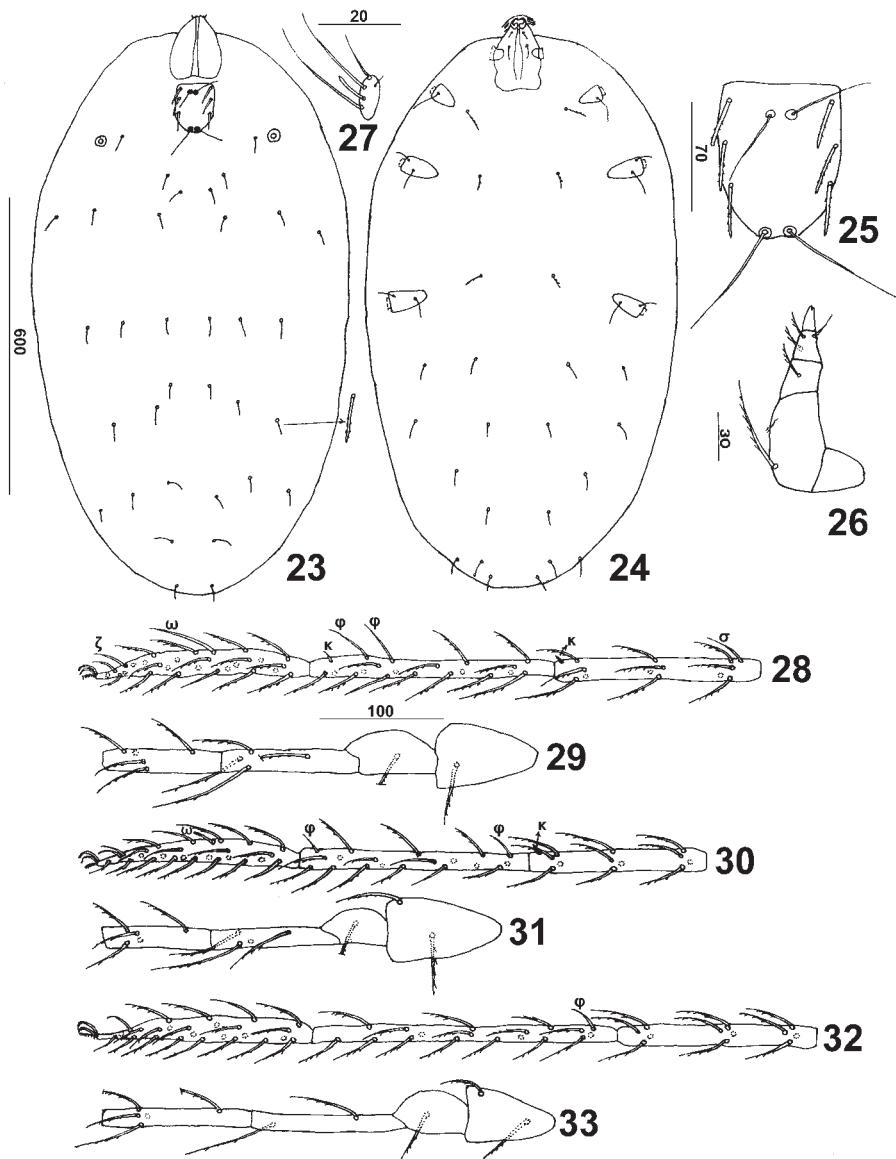
Named after the type-locality.

## DIAGNOSIS

*C. cuglierensis* belongs to the group of species with two setae between coxae II-III. It differs from all species in very long  $\omega$ I and  $\sigma$ I placed proximally on GeI (excluding *C. glifadaensis*). Moreover, it differs from *C. berlesiana* in the shorter DS (26-38 vs >60); from *C. blascoi* in longer AW (56-60 vs 44), ISD (74-80 vs 54), L (96-104 vs 84=87) and TaI (160-170 vs 61-63); from *C. bucephalia* in the shorter AL (24-36 vs 48-50), PL (32 vs 43-64), longer Tai (160-170 vs 136-147) and TiIII (240-248 vs 192-202); from *C. nazeleae* in the shorter L (96-104 vs 125), W (68-74 vs 105), AL (24-36 vs 39) and TiI (196-204 vs 267); from *C. damavandica* in the shorter W (68-74 vs 90), longer L (96-104 vs 84), Tai (160-170 vs 116) and TiIII 240-248 vs 183); from *C. saboorei* in the shorter W (68-74 vs 90), longer L (96-104 vs 86), ISD (74-80 vs 63) and TiI (196-204 vs 155); from *C. dalegori* in the shorter AW (56-60 vs 66-72), W (68=74 vs 94-100), AL (24-36 vs 44-46), ML (26-32 vs 42-48), PL (30-34 vs 40-44) and TiIII (240-248 vs 290-304); from *C. glifadaensis* in the shorter AL (24-36 vs 38-46), PL (30-38 vs 40-46), AM (46-50 vs 50-70), DS (26-38 vs 36-52), longer AP (42-58 vs 36-46), ISD (74-80 vs 62-74), 2a (42-46 vs 54-60) and  $\omega$ I (40-62 vs 20-24); from *C. kaliksti* in the longer L (96-104 vs 88-92), GL (134-140 vs 122-126), TiI (196-204 vs 172-184) and TiIII (240-248 vs 206-216)

Table 3. Metric data for *Charletonia austisensis* n. sp.(1) and *C. cuglierensis* n. sp. (2). H - holotype; P - paratype.

	1	2	2		1	2	2
	H	H	P		H	H	P
IL	730	1111	1206-2018	3b"	34	40	28-44
IW	419	622	724-1105	PsFd	50	58	48
AW	56	62	56-70	PsGd	24	32	30-32
MW	64	66	60-76	TaI	130	172	160-170
PW	66	66	60-74	TiI	136	206	196-204
AA	16	12	10-14	GeI	102	166	154-164
SB	18	16	14-16	Tfl	70	94	90-92
AP	42	50	42-58	Bfl	80	116	108-124
AL	38	32	24-36	TrI	46	56	50-54
ML	40	36	28-36	CxI	64	60	62-72
PL	32	38	30-38	TaII	118	160	154-158
AAS	26	26	24-28	TiII	120	190	180-190
AM	64	46	50	GeII	90	144	130-150
S	72	80	74-88	TfII	60	90	84-92
L	90	100	96-104	BfII	72	110	96-108
W	78	74	68-76	TrII	44	48	48-54
ISD	60	76	74-80	CxII	62	72	68-74
GL	132	144	134-140	TaIII	132	178	164-178
DS	32-36	28-36	26-38	TiIII	166	246	240-248
1a	34	50	44-50	GeIII	102	160	150-160
2a	34	44	42-46	TfIII	80	120	104-116
1b	56	58	56-60	BfIII	82	132	120-130
2b'	58	50	40-52	TrIII	48	54	50-60
2b"	42	48	36-54	CxIII	58	70	62-70
3b'	40	48	44-50				



23-33. *Charletonia cuglierensis*: 23 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, dorsal view, 24 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, ventral view, 25 - scutum, 26 - palp, dorsal view, 27 - palptarsus, 28 - leg I, tarsus - genu, 29 - leg I, telofemur - coxa, 30 - leg II, tarsus - genu, 31 - leg II, telofemur - coxa, 32 - leg III, tarsus - genu, 33 - leg III, telofemur coxa

#### DESCRIPTION

Larva. Dorsum with 33 slightly barbed setae. One eye on each side (fig. 23). Dorsal scutum longer than wide, with three pairs of slightly barbed scutalae. PL longer than AL and ML. Two pairs of scutalae, both nude (fig. 25).

Idiosoma ventrally with a pair of setae 1a and 2a, both slightly barbed. Between coxae II-III two slightly barbed setae and 18 slightly barbed setae posterior to coxae III. All setae on coxae I-III slightly barbed (fig. 24).

Gnathosoma with hypostomalae, or2 and galealae, all nude. Palpfemur with slightly barbed seta; palpgenu with barbed seta. Palptibia with three setae (two barbed, one nude) (fig. 26). Palptarsus with 6 nude setae (fig. 27).

Setal formula: Leg I. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 1 $\zeta$ , 26B; Ti 2 $\varphi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 17B; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 12B; Tf 5B; Bf 4B; Tr 1B; Cx 1B (figs. 28-29).  $\omega$  61 long in holotype, 40-62 in paratypes;  $\sigma$  placed proximally on genu.

Leg II. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 25B; Ti 2 $\varphi$ , 17B; Ge 1 $\kappa$ , 12B; Tf 5; Bf 4B; Tr 1B; Cx 2B (figs. 30-31).

Leg III. Ta 25B; Ti 1 $\varphi$ , 17B; Ge 12B; Tf 5B; Bf 2B; Tr 1B; Cx 2B (figs. 32-33).

Metric data are given in Table 3.

#### TYPES

Holotype: SARDINIA, 6 km to south from Cuglieri, 16 VII 2005, from undetermined Orthoptera; leg. R. HAITLINGER (preserved in MNHWU); paratypes: 11 l, same data as in holotype.

#### *Abrolophus marinensis* n. sp.

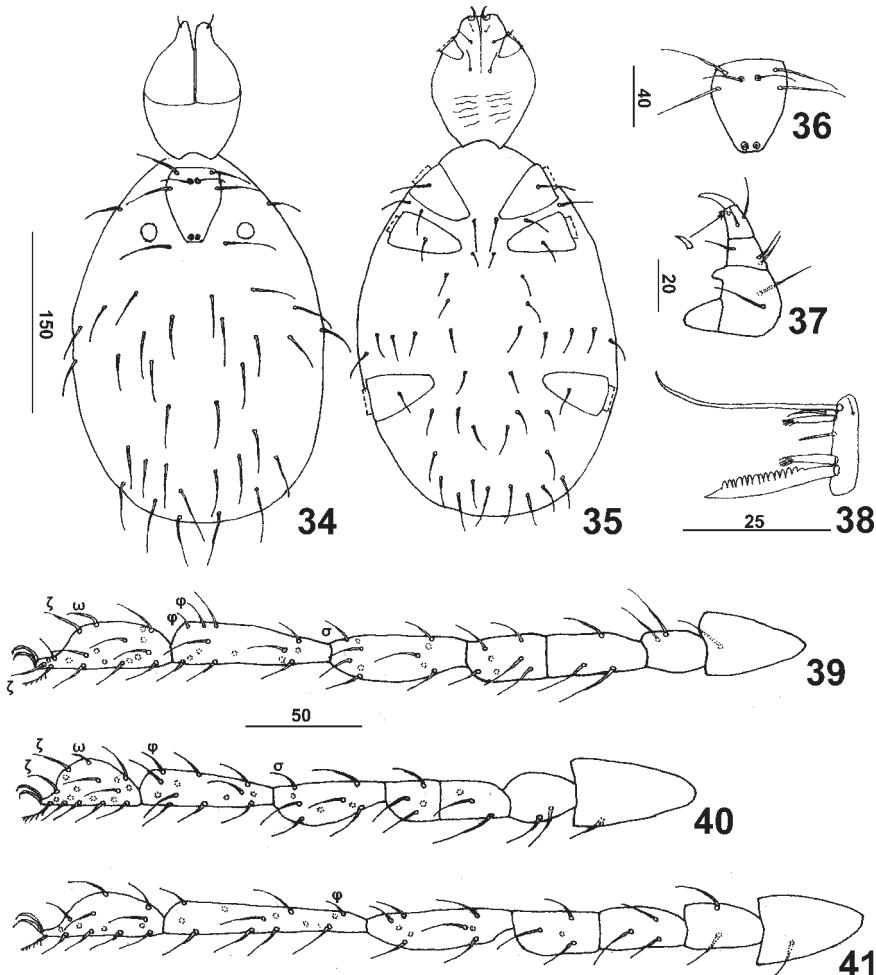
#### ETYMOLOGY

Named after the first part of the name Marine de Farimore, the place of the species collection.

#### DIAGNOSIS

In the genus *Abrolophus* (larvae) were known 11 species: *A. longicollis* (OUDEMANS, 1910), *A. pseudolongicollis* (HAITLINGER, 1987), *A. humberti* (HAITLINGER, 1996), *A. aitapensis* (SOUTHCOTT, 1948), *A. tonsor* (SOUTHCOTT, 1996), *A. khanjani* (HAITLINGER & SABOORI, 1996), *A. welbourni* YAO, SNIDER & SNIDER, 2000, *A. benoni* (HAITLINGER, 2002), *A. bohdani* (HAITLINGER, 2003), *A. unimiri* HAITLINGER, 2006 and *A. iraninejadi* SABOORI & HAJIQANBAR, 2005 (OUDEMANS 1910, SOUTHCOTT 1948, 1996, HAITLINGER 1987a, b, 1996, 2002, 2003, 2006, HAITLINGER & SABOORI 1996, YAO et al 2000, SABOORI & HAJIQANBAR 2005). *A. marinensis* differs from all mentioned species in palptarsus having 2 setae with tufty tip. Moreover, it differs from *A. longicollis* in the shorter L (62 vs 70-88), W (44 vs 66-76), AW (26 vs 42-54), AL (28 vs 68-84) and TiIII (92 vs 102-126); from *A. pseudolongicollis* in the shorter L (62 vs 62-80), W (44 vs 60-70), AW (26 vs 40-48), AL (28 vs 40-50) and GL (92 vs 146-168); from *A. humberti* in the shorter L (62 vs 70-74), W (44 vs 72-76), AW (26 vs 44-50), AL (28 vs 68-72) and GL (92 vs 134-140); from

*A. aitapensis* in the shorter AW (26 vs 34-42), ISD (36 vs 40-52), AL (28 vs 41-52), longer TaI (58 vs 40-44), TiIII (92 vs 45-64) and fD (37 vs 44); from *A. tonsor* in the shorter W (44 vs 57), AW (26 vs 36), AL (28 vs 57) and fD (34 vs 45); from *A. khanjani* in the shorter AL (28 vs 50), AW (26 vs 32), longer L (62 vs 52); from *A. welbourni* in the shorter AL (28 vs 52-70), PL (44 vs 55-67), AW (26 vs 54-60) and fD (34 vs 51-58); from *A. benoni* in the shorter PW (36 vs 46-54), AL (28 vs 52-60), PL (44 vs 54-60) and GL (92 vs 120-140); from *A. bohdani* in the shorter AL (28 vs 36-52) and in longer TiIII (92 vs 56-68); from *A. unimiri* in the shorter AL (28 vs 50-60), W (44 vs 52-62), DS (34-42 vs 30-64), GL (92 vs 118-156) and fD (34 vs 40-42) and from *A. iraninejadi* in the shorter W (44 vs 61), AL (28 vs 51), PL (44 vs 52) and GL (92 vs 141).



34-41. *Abrolophus marinensis*: 34 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, dorsal view, 35 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, ventral view, 36 - scutum, 37 - palp, dorsal view, 38 - palptarsus, 39 - leg I, tarsus - coxa, 40 - leg II, tarsus - coxa, 41 - leg III, tarsus - coxa

#### DESCRIPTION

Larva. Dorsum with 35 nude setae. One eye on each side (fig 34). Dorsal scutum longer than wide, with 2 pairs of nude scutulae. Two pairs of sensillary setae (S broken), AM nude (fig. 36).

Idiosoma ventrally with setal pair 1a, between coxae I and II 2 pairs of setae, between coxae II setal pair 2a. Between coxae II and III 14 setae, between coxae III setal pair 3a; 16 setae posterior to coxae III. All ventral setae nude. Coxalae 1b, 2b, 3b, all nude (fig. 35).

Gnathosoma with nude hypostomalae, or2, or3 and galealae (fig. 37). Palpfemur with two setae, palpgenu with 3 setae, palptibia with two setae and 1 cone-like seta (i.e. accessory claw), all setae nude (fig. 37). Tibial claw with not divided tip. Palptarsus with 7 setae ( $\zeta$ , comb-like seta with short teeth, 2 specific setae with tufty tip, brush seta,  $\omega$  and very short seta) (fig. 38).

Leg lengths: leg I 338, leg II 300, leg III 358. Ip=996.

Setal formulae: Leg I. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 17 (1B, 16N); Ti 2 $\varphi$ , 12N; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 10N; Tf 7N; Bf 3N; Tr 2N; Cx 1N (fig. 39).

Leg II. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 16 (1B, 14N); Ti 1 $\varphi$ , 12N; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 8N; Tf 4N; Bf 3N; Tr 2N; Cx 1N (fig. 40).

Leg III. Ta 14 (1B, 13N); Ti 1 $\varphi$ , 12N; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 8N; Tf 4N; Bf 3N; Tr 2N; Cx 1N (fig. 41).

Metric data are given in Table 1.

#### TYPES

Holotype: CORSICA, Marine de Farimore, 12 VII 2005, from herbaceous plants; leg. R. HAITLINGER (preserved in MNHWU).

### *Hauptmannia sardiniensis* n. sp.

#### ETYMOLOGY

Named after name of island where holotype was collected.

#### DIAGNOSIS

*H. sardiniensis* belongs to the group of species with divided tibial claws. In this group there are: *H. stanislavae* HAITLINGER and *H. silesiacus* HAITLINGER (HAITLINGER 1986). It differs from *H. stanislavae* in the shorter L (54 vs 62-66), W (48 vs 58-62), PW (42 vs 52-56), ISD (34 vs 48-50) and not divided accessory claw and from *H. silesiacus* in the shorter L (54 vs 80-90), W (48 vs 62-72), AW (32 vs 40-50), AL (18 vs 32-42), ISD (34 vs 48-62) and TiIII (66 vs 84-94).

#### DESCRIPTION

Larva. Dorsum with 44 nude setae, excluding two posterior setae slightly barbed. One eye on each side (fig. 42). Dorsal scutum somewhat longer than wide, with 2

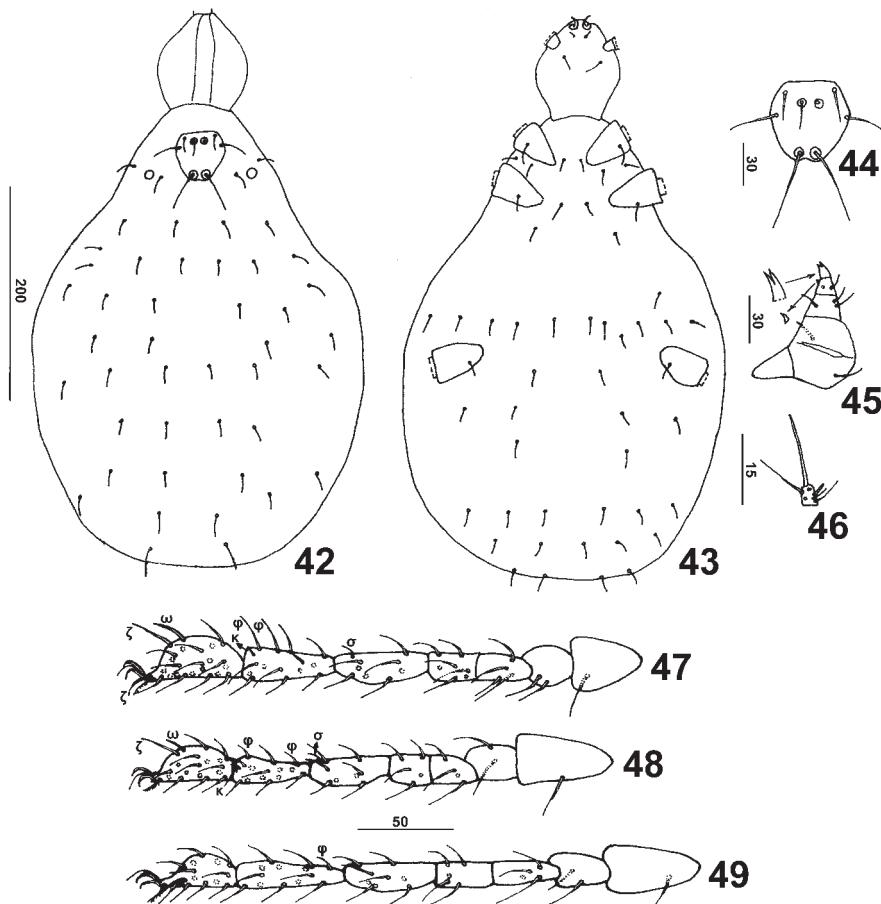
pairs of nude scutalae. Two pairs of sensillary setae, both nude. AM distinctly shorter than S (fig. 44).

Idiosoma ventrally with setal pair 1a, between coxae I and II 2 pairs of setae, between coxae II setal pair 2a. Between coxae II and III 14 setae, between coxae III setal pair 3a; 23 setae posterior to coxae III, all setae nude. Coxalae 1b, 2b and 3b, all nude (fig. 43).

Gnathosoma with nude hypostomalae, or 2 and galealae. Palpfemur with two setae, palpgenu with 3 setae, palptibia with 2 setae and accessory claw. Tibial claw divided (fig. 45). Palptarsus with 7 setae (2 setae are longer than the remaining ones) (fig. 46).

Leg lengths: leg I 300, leg II 280, leg III 330. Ip=910.

Setal formulae: Leg I. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 22 (1B, 21N); Ti 2 $\varphi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 12N; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 8N; Tf 7N; Bf 4N; Tr 2N; Cx 1N (fig. 47).



42-46. *Hauptmannia sardiniensis*: 42 - idiosoma and gnathosoma, dorsal view, 43, idiosoma and gnathosoma, ventral view, 44 - scutum, 45 - palp, dorsal view, 46 - palptarsus, 47 - leg I, tarsus - coxa, 48 - leg II, tarsus - coxa, 49 - leg III, tarsus - coxa

Leg II. Ta 1 $\omega$ , 1 $\zeta$ , 17 (1B, 16N); Ti 2 $\phi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 12N; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 8N; Tf 5N; Bf 4N; Tr 2N; Cx 1N (fig. 48).

Leg III. Ta 15 (1B, 14N); Ti 1 $\phi$ , 12N; Ge 8N; Tf 5N; Bf 4N; Tr 2N; Cx 1N (fig. 49).

Metric data are given in Table 1.

#### TYPES

Holotype: SARDINIA, Porto Pozzo, 16 VII 2005, from herbaceous plants; leg. R. HAITLINGER (preserved in MNHWU).

### Trombidiidae LEACH, 1815

#### *Allothrombium fuliginosum* (HERMANN, 1804)

Material. CORSICA, Col Puntad Isa, 1193 m asl, 14 VII 2005, 1 l, from herbaceous plants. In Europe it is very common species. First record from Corsica.

### Eutrombidiidae THOR, 1935

#### *Eutrombidium robauxi* SOUTHCOTT, 1993

Material. CORSICA, Argono Plage n. I'le Rousse, 12 VII 2005, 10 l, Marino de Farimole, 12 VII 2005. 2 l, 10 km to south from Piana, 13 VII 2005, 20 l, 7 km to south from Sartene, 14 VII 2005, 7 l, Vulpaja n. Ajaccio, 14 VII 2005, 5 l, Vignola, 14 VII 2005, 5 l, La Point d'Vicciani, 14 VII 2005, 5 l, Bonifacio, 15 VII 2005, 2 l, 7 km to north from Pianottoli. 15 VII 2005, 21; SARDINIA, Olbia, 16 VII 2005, 6 l, Porto Pozzo, 16 VII 2005, 4 l, Ardara n. Sassari, 17 VII 2005, 33 l, Bosa Marina n. Bosa, 18 VII 2005, 22 l, Stintino n. Porto Torres, 18 VII 2004, 15 l, Iscra n. Macomer, 20 VII 2005, 25 l, 5 km to north from Orosei, 20 VII 2005, 2 l. It was known from Turkey, Greece and Croatia (SOUTHCOTT 1993b, HAITLINGER 2004). First record from Corsica and Sardinia.

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